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SOME ELEMENTS

OF

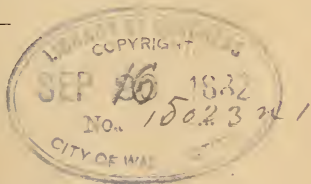
HEBREW GRAMMAR.

BY THE

Rev. RANDALL C. HALL, D.D.,

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW IN THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

SECOND EDITION.



PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,
FOR THE USE OF HIS CLASSES

NEW YORK, 1882.

P J 4507
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SYLLABLES.

§ 1. Every syllable must begin with a consonant, except when a word begins with ך.

It may end—

(a) With a consonant. Such a syllable is called mixed or closed.

(b) With a vowel. Such a syllable is called pure, or open, or simple.

§ 2. A syllable is called “intermediate” when it is intermediate between a pure and a mixed syllable,

[with a consonant, frequently a guttural, which tends to complete the syllable and to begin another—*e. g.*, the first syllable in קֶטֶל, הֶעֱת (fem. of קָטַל),

יַעֲמֹד, יַעֲמֹד. Intermediate syllables thus wavering between the natures of pure and mixed, some look like pure syllables, others like mixed, and in some cases grammarians disagree as to what class they belong. The nature of the syllable depends somewhat on the development of the word to which it belongs—*e. g.*, in the kal impv. קָטַל, the ט is joined to ל in forming a syllable. The addition of the fem. terminat. י breaks up the mixed syllable, and removes its vowel—thus, קֶטֶלִי. The ט then tends to join ק in forming a syllable קֶטֶלִי (for the khirik see § 35); but it tends also to retain its old union with ל in forming a syllable, as

is shown by the vocal sh'va under it. The vocal sh'va thus echoes the dropped vowel.

Hence, conversely, the analysis of a word is often aided by knowing the nature of a syllable, and thus its etymology is determined—*e. g.*, if אָרַבָּם (Hos. 7, 6) were an infinitive, the first syllable would be intermediate, which it cannot be, as proved by the daghesh in ב]

- § 3. A “defective addition” is an affix or suffix which in itself is neither a pure nor a mixed syllable, though it may be longer than mixed or shorter than simple—*e. g.*, יָיָ, יָיָ, יָיָ, יָיָ, יָיָ. Caution: this definition evidently excludes such endings as נִי, for נִי is the suffix, and it excludes יָיָ, for יָיָ is the suffix. It *includes*, however, such as יָיָ, for יָיָ without the preceding “a” sound is never found, and, therefore, practically יָיָ is regarded as the suffix, and, therefore, as the addition.

TONE OR ACCENT.

- § 4. When the tone is on the ultimate, a word is called *milra* (from below); when on the penult, it is called *milel* (from above).

(a) The tone is never further back than the penult—*i. e.*, two syllables.

(b) Vocal sh'va counts half a syllable. [Hence, a sh'va after the tone is usually silent. But in cases of ה local and when a conjunctive recedes before a dis-

junctive, the tone may pass over a vowel sh'va—i. e., be two and a half syllables back.]

(c) The tone is called *recessive* when it is as far back as rules permit. This position is called *the tone limit*.

§ 5. No tone is on

(a) A letter with sh'va simple or compound.

(b) The helping vowel of a segholate.

(c) ך paragogic of nouns. Other things being equal, the tone usually avoids a paragogic vowel.

§ 6. The accent, if *over* a word, is usually on the first letter of the tone syllable; if *under*, it is usually at the left of the vowel of the tone syllable, as is also metheg. In this manual the tone is marked *over* the word by an oblique stroke that it may not be confounded with metheg.

GENERAL RULES OF POSITION.

§ 7. A long vowel cannot stand in a mixed syllable, nor a short vowel in a pure syllable without tone, or, as in some cases, methegh.

[(a) If, therefore, in developing a word a long vowel is left beyond the tone limit in a mixed syllable, it must be shortened; or, if a short vowel is left in a pure syllable beyond the tone limit, it must be lengthened, or else daghesh forte must be inserted in the following consonant to preserve the vowel short—hence, called daghesh forte conservative. (1) A change of quantity often involves a change of quality, more particularly in the case of the last four vowels—e and i, o and u.

(b) The tone has a tendency to lengthen the short vowel of a pure syllable.]

§ 8. Words in their uninflected state usually take tone on the ultimate.

METHEGH.

§ 9. A simple syllable takes methegh—

(a) When followed by a sh'va.

[(b) When in the second syllable before the tone or methegh.

(c) Methegh is also given to an intermediate syllable, if the second syllable before the tone, or if followed by a compound sh'va, or by a vowel which has arisen from a compound sh'va.]

(d) Methegh is sometimes given to mixed and intermediate syllables without apparent explanation.

§ 10. We see, therefore, that such a word as *kā-t'lāh* *must* take methegh, thus—קִטְלָה. But *kōt'lāh* or even *kōtlāh*, having the same vowel signs, *might* take methegh, though as a matter of fact this would be unusual. Hence, in such a form as קִטְלָה the absence of methegh proves the first syllable either mixed or intermediate [for, if simple, being followed by sh'va, it would take methegh by § 9 (a)], and, therefore, kamets short by § 28.

But the presence of metheg would not prove the first syllable pure or kamets long, though there would be a strong presumption in favor of these inferences. In such a case, the only sure guide is the development of the word.

§ 11. In like manner, we see that in such form as יִרְאוּ (‘‘they shall see’’) the absence of metheg proves the

first syllable either mixed or intermediate [for, if pure, being followed by a sh'va, it would take methegh by § 9 (a)], and, therefore, khirik short by § 28. On the other hand, in יִרְאוּ we should have reason to suspect the first syllable to be pure, and, therefore, the meaning to be “they shall fear.” In like manner are distinguished יִשְׁנוּ, “they shall repeat” and יִשְׁנוּ, “they shall sleep.”

POSITION OF TONE ON VERBS.

§ 12. The vowel of the second radical takes the tone when rules permit. (This rule is included in § 8.)

§ 13. In the preterite 1st and 2d masculine singular with vav conversive, the tone is on the ultimate (to distinguish from the same persons and tense with vav conjunctive), except sometimes when the penult is pure.

§ 14. The future 2d and 3d singular with vav conversive takes tone on the penult, if the penult is pure and the ultimate mixed.

Remark.—§§ 13 and 14 often fail to affect a pause accent.

§ 15. Some apocopated futures being properly segholates, follow the rule for segholates. See § 5 (b).

SUFFIXES AND AFFIXES.

§ 16. Affixes and suffixes are fragments of pronouns added to the end of words.

The affixes make up the personal inflections of verbs and the terminations of gender and number in nouns

and verbs. The suffixes have retained even in Hebrew more of their identity and independence, but in Latin and Greek are expressed by separate words. In קָטְלוֹנִי the ך is an affix and the נִי a suffix. In וּ סוֹסָתוֹ, ו is a suffix and תּ an affix.

§ 17. Participles, infinitives, adjectives, and prepositions are accented as nouns.

§ 18. A defective addition to a *noun* takes tone on its first letter.

§ 19. A defective addition to a *verb*—

(a) If affix, does not directly affect the tone.

(b) If suffix, draws the tone forward one syllable.

§ 20. The addition of a pure syllable requires recessive tone.

§ 21. The addition of a mixed syllable takes tone on itself.

§ 22. In pause there is a tendency to shift the tone from the ultimate to the penult.

§ 23. The shifting of the tone towards the end of a word tends to the shortening and dropping of vowels at the beginning.

§ 24. A pause accent changes a sh'va into seghol.

§ 25. A conjunctive accent joins the word on which it stands more or less closely to what follows. A disjunctive separates it more or less from what follows.

DAGHESH LENE.

§ 26. B'ghadh c'phath letters take daghesh lene when not preceded by a vowel sound in close connection. (Final

cā, cēm, and cen never take daghesh lene. Hence, a preceding sh'va is vocal.)

RAPHE AND MAPPIK.

§ 27. Daghesh forte, daghesh lene, and mappik have a common design—viz., to indicate the strong sound of a letter. Mappik shows that it is a consonant, and not a quiescent.

Raphe (weak or soft) is the opposite of them all, and indicates the absence of daghesh forte, daghesh lene, or mappik, as the case may be.

VOWELS.

§ 28. The vowels i and u and the sign τ (kamets) are short in unaccented, mixed, or in intermediate syllables. Otherwise they are long.

These are called doubtful vowels.

(a) A defective khirik is frequently long, but a full one is rarely short.

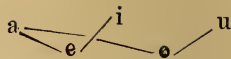
§ 29. To determine the length of the doubtful vowel in such a form as קטלו. Here it is short because in an unaccented, mixed, or intermediate syllable. We know that the syllable is either mixed or intermediate, for if pure, it would take methegh by § 9 (a).

§ 30. The sign τ (kamets), if followed by a short “o” sound (either τ or τ), is itself also very likely to be short “o,” and must be, if sympathetic.

(a) A vowel which conforms with another or with which another conforms is called “sympathetic” in this manual.

§ 31. The pure vowels are

The diphthongal vowels are



This diagram means that *e* is formed by combining *a* and *i*; *o* is formed by combining *a* and *u*.

(*a*) A change of quantity often involves a change of quality, more particularly in the case of the last four vowels—*e* and *i*, *o* and *u*.

(*b*) In *accented* syllables, before a doubled consonant or before two consonants, diphthongal are preferred to the pure vowels *i* and *u*.

(*c*) In *unaccented* syllables before a doubled consonant, the pure vowels *i* and *u* are preferred to the diphthongal *e* and *o*.

§ 32. The guttural, being closely akin to the “*a*” sound, has a strong preference for this vowel, especially before it (the guttural).

§ 33. A final vowelless guttural not preceded by an “*a*” sound takes *pattahh furtive* (also a vowelless guttural followed by a final vowelless consonant takes *pattahh furtive*).

§ 34. A guttural, especially if unaccented, between two “*a*” sounds, will often cause one of them, more frequently the former, to become *seghol* (in order to give distinctness to the enunciation of the guttural).

(*a*) Before א and י (*ā*) unaccented and before א (*ā*) and י the article is pointed with *seghol*.

§ 35. When two vocal *sh'vas* come together, for the first a short vowel is substituted.

1. If (*a*) both be simple [or (*b*) the first an unsympathetic compound *sh'va*], *i* is substituted [(*c*), unless a reason exists for preferring *a*, or *e*, or *o*].

[2. If the second be a compound sh'va, the previous syllable conforms, *i. e.*, takes the homogeneous vowel.

3. If the first be (*a*) a characteristic or (*b*) a sympathetic compound sh'va, the khateph is suppressed (*e. g.*, -; becomes -).

Examples.—Of 1 (*a*): קָטְלִי becomes קָטְלִי בְּפָרִי becomes בְּפָרִי

Of 1 (*b*): עֲמָדִי becomes עֲמָדִי

Of 1 (*c*): מְלִכִּי becomes מְלִכִּי, because patahh was its primitive vowel; also הִמְעַט becomes הִמְעַט, because the “a” sound characterizes ה interrogative. See 3 (*a*) of the above rule.

Of 2: יַעֲמֹד becomes יַעֲמֹד.

Of 3 (*a*): הִמְעַט becomes הִמְעַט.

Of 3 (*b*): תַּעֲמָדִי becomes תַּעֲמָדִי אֶהְבֹּי becomes אֶהְבֹּי

NOUNS.

§ 36. Before the plural terminations ים and ת, and sometimes before the dual ים_, segholates take pretonic kamets and drop their first vowel.

§ 37. Segholates revert to their primitive form—

(*a*) in the singular before all suffixes;

(*b*) before the termination הַ τ;

(*c*) in the construct plural and dual;

(*d*) generally in the absolute dual.

Remark 1.—This rule takes precedence when conflicting with other rules, except § 40.

[Remark 2.—(*c*) is used in the application of § 35, 1, the construct of the plural and sometimes of the dual, being formed from the absolute by applying § 40 (*b*).]

§ 38. Before the plural and dual terminations and before the feminine termination **ן** the following changes take place—

(*a*) In the ultimate, *tseré* is rejected, except in a monosyllable, or in a syllable preceded by kamets.

(*b*) In the penult, kamets and *tseré* are rejected, unless in the resulting form they remain pretonic.

Remark 1.—Before the dual termination the feminine singular reverts to its primitive termination **ן**. In all other cases, the above terminations are added to the absolute singular masculine, which is assumed, if necessary.

2.—By the ultimate and penult in the above rule are, of course, meant the ultimate and penult of the noun before the addition in question is made.

§ 39. The ending **ן** of nouns is dropped before affixes and suffixes.

(Remark.—This rule takes precedence when conflicting with other rules.)

CONSTRUCT STATE.

§ 40. The construct state of each number is formed from its respective absolute.

(*a*) In a mixed final syllable kamets is shortened to patahh, and so is *tseré* if preceded by kamets.

(*b*) Kamets and *tseré* before the tone are rejected.

Remark.—Sh'va is vocal in the construct, plural, and dual when arising from dropping a pretonic vowel.

§ 41. Medial ך frequently quiesces in cholem, and medial ף in tsere in the construct and before the plural and dual terminations.

BEFORE SUFFIXES.

§ 42. Before the grave suffixes (cem, cen, hem, and hen) all nouns take construct state.

§ 43. Before light suffixes, feminine nouns, singular and plural, take construct state.

§ 44. Before light suffixes, masculine nouns, singular and plural, take the same form as before the absolute plural termination.

§ 45. Before light suffixes, dual nouns take the same form as before the absolute dual termination.

Remark.—In applying §§ 42–45, a noun is treated as masculine unless it has a distinctively feminine termination.

VERBS.

§ 46. If the future kal is middle a, the imperative is middle a.

[(a) The imperative of each species is from the primitive form of its respective future by dropping the prefix of the future, and the future is from the infinitive construct by prefixing ך, and contracting, if necessary.]

§ 47. Verbs ayin guttural, lamedh guttural, and lamedh aleph have middle a in the future and imperative kal.

§ 48. In verbs lamedh guttural, tsere before the guttural is changed to pattahh, except in the infinitive absolute and participle, and in pause.

§ 49. In verbs pe nun—

(a) When the nun is pointed with silent sh'va, the nun is usually dropped, and the next letter takes dagesh to compensate.

(b) The nun of the kal imperative is usually dropped if middle a, *very seldom* if middle o.

(c) Nun is dropped in kal infinitive construct of but few verbs, and then the infinitive takes the feminine termination ך, and is of segholate formation.

§ 50. In verbs ayin ayin and usually in verbs ayin vav, when the first radical is pointed with sh'va, by way of contraction the second radical may disappear, and its vowel be given to the first.

§ 51. In verbs ayin ayin and ayin vav, the preformative usually takes a long vowel in the future kal, preterite niphal, and throughout hiphil and hophal (when not affected by the shifting of the tone; but, when so affected, the vowel is dropped, if mutable).

§ 52. In verbs ayin ayin, before an affix beginning with a nun or tav, an epenthetic vowel is added—viz., ם in the preterite, ם in the future and imperative.

(a) This usually occurs also in the future kal and preterites niphal and hiphil of verbs ayin vav.

§ 53. 1. In verbs pe yodh, properly pe vav, there are two subdivisions in kal future, imperative and infinitive construct.

(a) In the first subdivision, the yodh of the root is dropped in these parts; the preformative of the future has tsere, and the infinitive construct has the ending ך, and is of segholate formation.

(b) In the second subdivision, the yodh of the root is retained in these parts, the future has middle a, and its preformative has khirik.

2. The vav is restored in niphal, hiph'al, and hoph'al.

§ 54. 1. In verbs lamedh he, before an affix beginning with nun or tav, the original ' remains, but is quiescent. In the future and imperative, it quiesces in seghol; in the pret. kal, in khirik; in the pret. pual and hoph'al, in tsere; in the preterites of the other species, in khirik or tsere.

2. Before an affix beginning with a vowel and before a suffix, the last radical and the preceding vowel usually fall away; as also ך of nouns drops out before affixes and suffixes.

§ 55. 1. A future whose last vowel is i or u is apocopated by a change to the corresponding diphthongal vowel.

2. The future apocopated is not used with additions at the end.

§ 56. By examining the verb katal it is seen that the addition of an incomplete syllable as affix (except in hiph'il) causes the middle radical to lose its vowel.

(a) But if this vowel is capable of taking the tone, a pause accent preserves it and lengthens it, if short.

§ 57. Before additions, primitive forms are often restored. In particular, before suffixes the primitive forms of verbs are restored.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 58. As regards the order of subject and predicate (*e. g.*, in such a sentence as —The boy is good), the general rule is that the more emphatic word precedes. Hence, a

predicate adjective (because usually regarded as more emphatic than the subject) usually precedes the subject.

§ 59. A *qualifying* adjective follows its noun, and takes the article if the noun is definite.

§ 60. The force of the infinitive, imperative, and participle are often carried on by the future or preterite.

K'RI AND K'THIV.

§ 61. Hebrew manuscripts were originally written with consonants only, without any Masoretic points. This writing was called the K'thiv—*i. e.*, written. Another name for it is the Text. In most cases the text is pronounced with the Masoretic points attached to it. The masoretic points are the vowels, daghesh forte, daghesh lene, the diacritic point, mappik, and raphe.

When the Masorites thought an emendation necessary, as they did not dare to disturb the text, they usually placed a circle over the word in question, and placed in the margin the consonants of the word which they proposed to substitute. This marginal reading is called the K'ri—*i. e.*, read. It is pronounced with the Masoretic points attached to, but not belonging to, the Text. How the K'thiv or word in the Text is to be pronounced is not indicated. The points proper for its pronunciation must be supplied from one's knowledge of the language.

Note that the word in the Text pronounced with the Masoretic points there attached to it is usually no part of speech, but a mere mixture of K'ri and K'thiv.

Note also that the distinction between K'ri and K'thiv may be, 1st, in both consonants and Masoretic points; 2d, in consonants only, or, 3d, in Masoretic points only.

§ 62. SOME PRIMITIVE FORMS.

-
1. $\text{וּם} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{יִן} \\ \text{יִם} \end{array} \right. \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{יִן} \\ \text{יִם} \end{array} \right. .$
 2. $\text{אַתָּה} \text{ of } \text{אַתִּי} \text{ (אַתִּי)}$
 3. $\text{קָטַל} \text{ of } \text{קָטַל}$
 4. $\text{קָטַלָּה} \text{ of } \text{קָטַלְתָּ} \text{ (קָטַלְתָּ)}$
 5. $\text{קָטַלְתָּ} \text{ of } \text{קָטַלְתִּי}$
 6. $\text{קָטַלְתָּם} \text{ of } \text{קָטַלְתֶּם}$
 7. $\text{יָקַטַל} \text{ of } \text{יָקַטַל}$
 8. $\text{נָקַטַל} \text{ of } \text{נָקַטַל}$
 9. $\text{קָטַל} \text{ of } \text{קָטַל}$
 10. $\text{הָקַטַל} \text{ of } \text{הָקַטַל}$
 11. $\text{סוּסָה} \text{ of } \text{סוּסָה} \text{ (cf. 4 of this table.)}$

DEVELOPMENTS.

§ 63. In developing a form proceed from left to right.

(a) In developing a verb follow the analogy of קָטַל so far as to obtain the simplest form of the tense or mode in question—*i. e.*, the 3d sing. masc. (in the imperative, the 2d sing. masc.). To obtain the remaining persons and number, make the proper additions to the form thus obtained—*e. g.*, to develop the hiph. pret. 2d plur. masc. of קָבַב we do not begin by writing down הִקְטִילָהֶם for guidance, but start with its simplest form—*i. e.*, the 3d sing. masc. הִקְטִיל. Following the analogy of this we have הִסְבִּיב. Applying the proper principles we obtain הִסֵּב. Now adding תָּם and applying the proper principles we get הִסְבֵּיתָם.

(b) In developing a noun, indicate what is involved, leaving blanks to be filled in reverse order—*e. g.*, let us assume the form כָּלָר to be a noun meaning horse, then indicating what according to rules is involved, we have the following to obtain my mares.

- 1 plur. fem. with light suffix;
- 2 est. plur. fem.;
- 3 abs. plur. fem.;
- 4 abs. sing. masc.

Then starting with the last (which is given, viz. כָּלָר) we fill up the blanks in reverse order—*i. e.*, from below up. The numbers indicate the order of the steps.

1 plur. fem. with light suffix,	כָּלְרָתִי	4
2 est. plur. fem.,	כָּלְרָת	3
3 abs. pl. fem.,	כָּלְרָת	2
4 abs. sing. masc.,	כָּלָר	1

EXAMPLES IN DEVELOPMENTS.

NOUNS.

Assuming כָּלָר to be a noun, meaning horse, develop the following:

§ 64. My horse. This involves the following steps:

1 sing. masc. with light suffix, כָּלְרִי 3. § 44.

2 abs. pl. masc., . . . כָּלְרִים 2. § 38 (b).

3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כָּלָר 1.

§ 65. My horses.

1 pl. masc. with light suffix, כָּלְרֵי 3. § 44.

2 abs. pl. masc., . . . כָּלְרִים 2. § 38 (b).

3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כָּלָר 1.

§ 66. Your horse.

1 sing. masc. with grave, כָּלְרָכֶם 3. § 42.

2 est. sing. masc., . . . כָּלָר 2. § 40 (a) & (b)

3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כָּלָר 1.

§ 67. Your horses.

1 pl. masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָרִיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 cst. pl. masc. כְּלָרִי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40 Rem.
(כְּלָרִי) § 40 (b)

3 abs. pl. masc., . . . כְּלָרִים 2. § 38 (b)

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 68. My mare.

1 sing. fem. with light suffix, כְּלָרָתִי 4. § 43.*

2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כְּלָרָת 3. § 35, 1 (a)
(כְּלָרָת) § 40 (b)

3 abs. sing. fem., . . . כְּלָרָה 2. § 38 (b)

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 69. My mares.

1 pl. fem. with light suffix, כְּלָרָתִי 4. § 43.

2 cst. pl. fem., . . . כְּלָרָת 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.
(כְּלָרָת) § 40 (b)

3 abs. pl. fem., . . . כְּלָרָת 2. § 38 (b)

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָר 1.

* Tone by § 18, hence kamets by § 7 (a).

§ 70. Your mare.

- 1 sing. fem. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְתְּכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתָּ 3. § 35, 1 (a)
 (כְּלִדְתָּ) § 40 (b)
 3 abs. sing. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתָּ 2. § 38 (b)
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְתָּ 1.

§ 71. Your mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְתֵיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. pl. fem., כְּלִדְתֵּי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.
 (כְּלִדְתֵּי) § 40 (b)
 3 abs. pl. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתֵּי 2. § 38 (b).
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְתָּ 1.

§ 72. My twin horses.

- 1 dual masc. with light suffix, כְּלִדְיָי 3. § 45.
 2 abs. dual masc., . . . כְּלִדְיָי 2. § 38 (b).
 3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְיָי 1.

§ 73. Your twin horses.

- 1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְיֵיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. dual masc., כְּלִדְיֵי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.

(כְּלָדִי) § 40 (b).

3 abs. dual masc., . . . כְּלָדִים 2. § 38 (b).

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כֶּלֶד 1.

§ 74. My twin mares.

1 dual fem. with light suffix, כְּלָדַי 4. § 45.

2 abs. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַיִם 3. § 35, 1 (a).

(כְּלָדַיִם) § 38, Rem. 1 & (b).

3 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (כְּלָדָה § 38, b), כְּלָדָת 2.

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כֶּלֶד 1.

§ 75. Your twin mares.

1 dual fem. with grave suffix, כְּלָדֶיכֶם 5. § 42.

2 est. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַי 4. § 40 (b).

3 abs. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַיִם 3. § 35 1 (a).

(כְּלָדַיִם) § 38, Rem. 1 & (b)

4 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (כְּלָדָה § 38, b), כְּלָדָת 2.

5 abs. sing. masc., . . . כֶּלֶד 1.

SEGHOLATES.

Assuming the form כֶּלֶד with primitive vowel pattahh to mean horse, develop the following.

§ 76. My horse.

1 sing. masc. with light suffix, כְּלָרִי 2. § 37 (a) & R. 1.

2 primitive form, . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 77. My horses.

1 pl. masc. with light suffix, כְּלָרִי 3. § 44.

2 abs. pl. masc., . . . כְּלָרִים 2. § 36.

3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 78. Your horse.

1 sing. masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָרְכֶם 2. § 37 (a) & Rem. 1

2 primitive form, . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 79. Your horses.

1 pl. masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָרִיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 est. pl. masc., (כְּלָרִי § 40, b), כְּלָרִי 3. § 35, 1 (c),
and § 40, Rem.

3 abs. pl. masc. and pr. form, כְּלָרִים 2. § 36. כְּלָר

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 80. My mare.

1 sing. fem. with light suffix, כְּלָרָתִי 4. § 43.

2 est. sing. fem., . . . כְּלָרָת 3. § 40.

3 abs. sing. fem., כְּלָרָה 2. § 37 (b) & Rem. 1.

4 primitive form, . . . כְּלָר 1.

§ 81. My mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with light suffix, בְּלָרְתִי 4. § 43.
 2 est. pl. fem., (בְּלָרְתִי § 40, *b*) בְּלָרְתִי 3. § 35, 1 (*c*),
 and § 40, Rem.
 3 abs. pl. fem. and pr. form, בְּלָרְתִי 2. § 36. בְּלָרְתִי
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . בְּלָרְתִי 1.

§ 82. Your mare.

- 1 sing. fem. with grave suffix, בְּלָרְתְּכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 est. sing. fem., . . . בְּלָרְתִי 3. § 40.
 3 abs. sing. fem., בְּלָרְתִי 2. § 37 (*b*), & Rem. 1.
 4 primitive form, . . . בְּלָרְתִי 1.

§ 83. Your mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with grave suffix, בְּלָרְתֵיכֶם 4.
 2 est. pl. fem. (בְּלָרְתִי § 40, *b*) בְּלָרְתִי 3. § 35, 1 (*c*),
 and § 40, Rem.
 4 abs. pl. fem. and pr. form, בְּלָרְתִי 2. § 36. בְּלָרְתִי
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . בְּלָרְתִי 1.

§ 84. My twin horses.

- 1 dual masc. with light suffix, בְּלָרְתֵי 3. § 45.
 2 abs. dual masc., בְּלָרְתֵי 2. § 37 (*d*) & Rem. 1.
 3 pr. form., . . . בְּלָרְתֵי 1.

§ 85. 1. Your twin horses.

1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָרִיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 est. dual masc., . . . כְּלָרִי 3. § 40 & § 37 (c).

3 abs. dual masc. and pr. form, כְּלָרִים 2. § 37 (d),
and Rem., כְּלָרִי

4 pr. form, כְּלָרִי 1.

2. If the absolute dual have pretonic kamets, as it sometimes has § 36, the development is as follows:

1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָרִיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 est. dual masc., (כְּלָרִי § 40 (b), & Rem.) כְּלָרִי 3.

§ 37 (c), and § 35, 1 (c).

3 abs. dual masc. and pr. form, כְּלָרִים 2. § 36, כְּלָרִי

4 abs. sing. masc., כְּלָרִי 1.

§ 86. My twin mares.

1 dual fem. with light suffix, כְּלָרִתִּי 4. § 45.

2 abs. dual fem., . . . כְּלָרִתִּים 3. § 38, Rem. 1.

3 abs. sing. fem. pr. form., (כְּלָרִתִּי § 37, b) כְּלָרִתִּי 2.

4 pr. form, כְּלָרִתִּי 1.

§ 87. Your twin mares.

- 1 dual fem. with grave suffix, בְּלִדְתֵיכֶם 5. § 42.
 2 dual fem. cst., . . . בְּלִדְתִי 4. § 40, (b).
 3 abs. dual fem., . . . בְּלִדְתִים 3. § 38, Rem. 1
 4 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (בְּלִדְתָּה) § 37 b) בְּלִדְתָּ 2.
 5 pr. form, בְּלִדְךָ 1.

VERBS.

With suffixes, see § 57.

- § 88. To develop קָטַלְו From § 62, 3, we have קָטַלְו
 Adding הוּ and connecting vowel of pret. קָטַלְהוּ.
 Tone by § 20. By § 7 we have קָטַלְהוּ, which by
 contraction becomes (a+u=o) קָטַלוּ
 § 89. To develop קָטַלְה From § 62, 3, we have קָטַלְה
 Adding הָ and connecting vowel of pret. קָטַלְהָ. Tone
 by § 20. By § 7, we have קָטַלְהָ To avoid the re-
 currence of so many successive "a" sounds, the last
 one is dropped, and a mappik is placed in הָ to in-
 dicate its character as a consonant קָטַלְהָ
 § 90. To develop קָטַלְתוּ From § 62, 3, we have קָטַלְתוּ
 Adding ת - the old feminine termination קָטַלְתָּ § 62,
 4. Tone by § 19 (a). Adding הוּ and accenting by
 § 20, lengthening vowel of ט by § 7, קָטַלְתְּהוּ which
 by contraction becomes קָטַלְתְּהוּ

- § 91. To develop קטלחם By § 62, 3, we have קטל which by the addition of the old feminine ending ת - becomes קטלת § 62, 4. On adding the suffix ם, the question arises whether to use *ă* or *ā* as the union vowel. Now in either case we should have a "Defective addition" to a verb as suffix, which by § 19 (*b*), draws the tone forward one syllable. This, by § 7, excludes kamets from being the union vowel. Hence we have קטלחם which by § 7 (*b*), becomes קטלחם.
- § 92. To develop קטלתני By § 62, 5, we have קטלתי Adding נִי gives קטלתני
- § 93. To develop קטלתוני By § 62, 6, we have קטלתונם Adding נִי and rejecting ם for euphony, קטלתוני
- § 94. To develop קטלי Starting with קטל (inf. cst.), and adding י. we have, after the analogy of § 56, קטלי By § 35, 1 (*c*), on account of the "o" sound which was dropped, we have קטלי, the first syllable being intermediate. See § 2.

VERBS PE GUTTURAL.

- § 95. A guttural prefers a compound to a simple sh'va, and in particular -; unless there is a reason for preferring some other compound sh'va. Of course such a reason exists when the sh'va should conform with an "e" or "o" sound.
- § 96. To develop עמדִי After the analogy of קטל we should have עמדִי which by § 95, becomes עמדִי Add-

ing י. we have by § 56 עֲמָרִי which by § 35, 1 (b), becomes עֲמָרִי (the first syllable intermediate).

§ 97. To develop יַעֲמָרוּ After the analogy of יִקְטֹל (§ 62, 7) we should have יַעֲמָר which by § 95, becomes יַעֲמָר which by § 35, 2, becomes יַעֲמָר methegh by § 9 (c). The first syllable is intermediate. Adding ו, by § 56, we have יַעֲמָרוּ which by § 35, 3 (b), becomes יַעֲמָרוּ The first two syllables are intermediate.

§ 98. To develop נַעֲמָרָה After the analogy of נִקְטֹל § 62, 8, we should have נַעֲמָר which by § 95, and § 35, 2, would become נַעֲמָר But as the recurrence of so many successive “a” sounds is avoided when they are not *essential*, ∴ is used, being the next compound sh’va akin to -: We thus have נַעֲמָר Adding ו, by § 56 we have נַעֲמָרוּ which by § 35, 3 (b), becomes נַעֲמָרוּ

§ 99. To develop הַעֲמָרָה After the analogy of הִקְטֹל we would have הַעֲמָר By § 95, the sh’va conforming with the short “o” sound, we have הַעֲמָר Adding ה we have by § 56 הַעֲמָרָה which by § 35, 3 (b) becomes הַעֲמָרָה

VERBS AYIN GUTTURAL.

§ 100. To develop שִׁחַטִּי Following the analogy of קָטַל in its first vowel, but § 47 in the vowel of its middle radical, we have שִׁחַט Adding י and applying § 56, we have שִׁחַטִּי which by § 35, 2, becomes שִׁחַטִּי

§ 101. To develop בִּירָה By analogy of קָטַל we should have בִּירָה but owing to the inability of ר to take daghesh forte khirik is lengthened, and by § 31 (a) becomes tsere, thus giving בִּירָה

VERBS PE NUN.

§ 102. To develop הִנֵּשׁ By analogy of הִקְטַל we should have הִנֵּשׁ which by § 49 (a) becomes הִנֵּשׁ and this by § 31 (c) becomes הִנֵּשׁ

VERBS AYIN DOUBLED.

§ 103. To develop סְבוּתָם By analogy of קָטַל (§ 62, 3), we should have סְבָב which by § 50, becomes סָב Adding תָּם, and וּ by § 52, and inserting daghesh on account of the omitted ב we have סְבוּתָם

§ 104. To develop תִּסְבִּינָה By analogy of יִקְטַל (§ 62, 7), we should have יִסְבָּב which by § 50 becomes יָסָב and this יָסָב (pretonic kamets). Attaching the proper prefix and affix we have תִּסְבִּינָה which by § 52, becomes תִּסְבִּינָה Applying § 31 (c) and dropping

pretonic kamets, because ה is no longer before the tone, we have הַסְפִּינָה

§ 105. To develop הַסְבּוֹת By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הַסְבִּיב which by § 50 becomes הַסִּב which by § 31 (b) (ב being a doubled consonant here), becomes הַסֵּב and this by § 7, הַסֵּב Adding ת, applying § 52, accenting and applying § 31 (c) and § 23, we have הַסְבּוֹת

§ 106. To develop הוֹסֵב By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הַסְבִּב which by § 50 becomes הַסִּב and this by § 7 becomes הוֹסֵב

VERBS PE YODH (PR. PE VAV).

§ 107. To develop נוֹשֵׁב After analogy of נִקְטֵל (§ 62, 8), we have נוֹשֵׁב By § 35, 1 (a) we should expect נוֹשֵׁב But as i and u (the u being represented here by the semi-vowel vav) cannot combine § 31, and i is not here an essential or characteristic vowel, but only an accidental or auxiliary vowel, while patahh, the next shortest vowel, can combine with u, therefore patahh is substituted as the auxiliary vowel, thus giving נוֹשֵׁב, then by combination נוֹשֵׁב

§ 108. To develop הוֹשֵׁב By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הוֹשֵׁב By the quiescence of vav in the “o” sound we have הוֹשֵׁב which by § 7 becomes הוֹשֵׁב

VERBS LAMEDH HE.

§ 109. To develop גָּלוּ By analogy of קָטַל we should have יָגַל its primitive form. Adding ך, and applying § 56, we have יָגַלְךָ (tone by § 19 (a) and § 4 (a) and (b),) which by § 54, 2, becomes גָּלוּךָ

Note that if the word were milel it would be the same part of the root גָּוַל or גָּוַלְךָ. The singular being גָּלְךָ the addition of ך disturbing no vowels leaves the tone where it was, thus גָּלוּךָ

§ 110. To develop יָגַל After the analogy of יָקַטַל except that these verbs are properly middle a, we have יָגַלְיָ which by combination, § 31 (i being represented here by the semi-vowel yodh), becomes יָגַלְיָהּ, הּ being a mere quiescent. Apocopating gives us יָגַלְיָ which by § 31 (b) may become יָגַלְיָ. Giving it a helping vowel it becomes יָגַלְיָ. Tone by § 5 (b).



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: June 2007

Preservation Technologies

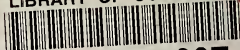
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